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in the nation ought to be lifted loudly against it, and every Congressman who has approved such a scheme ought, at the next election, to be relegated finally to private life. Rather than consummate such a proceeding, it would be a thousand times better to destroy forever the whole beet sugar industry in this country. The latter would do no permanent injury of serious consequence to anybody; the former would be a deep and lasting disgrace and injury to the whole nation.

**Peace Congress.** The American Peace Society has for more than one reason not sent any delegates to the Eleventh Universal Peace Congress, which meets at Monaco, South Eastern France, the first week in this month. The meeting comes too early after the Glasgow Congress, and too near the time of our approaching annual meeting, for which the annual report, etc., has to be prepared. Many of the peace societies in England, France, Germany, etc., are sending no delegates to the Congress, because of the moral reputation of the place. They allege that the Prince of Monaco, at whose invitation and under whose patronage the Congress is being held, derives a large part of his income from the notorious gambling casino at Monte Carlo, and that, therefore, the Congress will necessarily bring itself into serious disrepute by meeting under the Prince's patronage. None of the German societies, we believe, are taking part in the Congress; several of the most important ones in England are having nothing to do with it; and some of the French and other societies are also abstaining from sending representatives. The Commission of the Peace Bureau voted by a bare majority to accept the Prince's invitation, and the voting was done by correspondence. A strenuous effort has since been made to secure reconsideration of the vote, but has failed. The Congress, therefore, is meeting with delegates from only a portion of the societies. These are, briefly stated, the facts. We have, because of the unfortunateness of the situation, abstained from commenting upon the matter, in order not to make a painful situation more disagreeable.

### Brevities.

. . . The treaty for the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States was ratified by the Danish Lower House on the 11th of March by a large majority, and later by the Upper House. There remains only the exchange of ratifications to complete the transaction. But delay has been occasioned by the appearance of unexpected opposition in Denmark, which has caused the government some hesitation about going forward.

. . . The French International Arbitration Society (*Société française pour l'Arbitrage entre Nations*) has changed the title of its journal from "*Arbitrage entre Nations*" to "*Revue de la Paix*."

. . . The Administrative Council of the Hague International Arbitration Court met on the 5th of March for consideration of administrative matters connected with the Court and its Bureau.

. . . It is announced from Paris that on the initiative of Mr. Léon Bourgeois the members of the Hague Conference have decided to present to the Czar of Russia a magnificent piece of tapestry allegorically representing Peace consoling the peoples in distress. The execution of the tapestry has been entrusted to a leading French firm.

. . . The fifth article in the creed of the Guild of St. George, written by John Ruskin, founder of the Guild, runs thus: "I will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, nor destroy any beautiful thing, but will strive to save and comfort all gentle life."

. . . It is reported from Vienna that the sect of the Nazarenes in Hungary is increasing. The young men of this sect from religious convictions refuse to perform military service. A number of them are now suffering long terms of imprisonment for this "offense"; in other words, for simple fidelity to the teachings of the Nazarene.

. . . Valparaiso despatches to the London *Daily Mail* indicate that the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina may be arranged by direct agreement between the two governments. The British arbitrators appointed by King Edward are proceeding with their survey of the boundary line, but it is intimated that the governments may come to an agreement without waiting for the report of the arbitrators. It is hinted, also, that the scheme may include general disarmament of both nations.

. . . A copy of *La Lumo*, the organ of the proposed new international auxiliary language, published at 79 St. Christopher Street, Montreal, Canada, has come to our table. We feel certain that a universal language will some day come into existence, but we are just as sure that no such language can ever be artificially created.

. . . At the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Edward Everett Hale in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the 3d inst., the American Peace Society is to be represented by Messrs. Robert Treat Paine, Edwin Ginn and Benjamin F. Trueblood, all of whom were chosen members of the General Committee. Dr. Hale has for many years been one of the Vice-Presidents of the Peace Society. Addresses will be given at the celebration by Dr. Hale and by Senator George F. Hoar.

. . . On the invitation of the President and Faculty of the institution, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, Secretary of the American Peace Society, delivered the annual Convocation address before the State University of Iowa on the 22d of February. His subject was "The Historic Development of International Peace." While in the West Dr. Trueblood gave addresses before the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, before Iowa College, at Grinnell, Penn College, at Oskaloosa, and the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis. He also delivered lectures in the Congregational Church at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and the Friends' Church at Minneapolis.

. . . Because wars are mentioned in the New Testament as subsisting to the end of the Age, they are not, therefore, "Christian," any more than hypocrites are for the same reason. — *Rev. A. E. Clarke.*

. . . The *Indépendance Belge* calls attention to the fact that the recent treaty between the United States and Denmark for the cession of the Danish West Indies to this country was not the first one which provides for reference to the Hague Court of differences which may arise as to the interpretation of the treaty. A similar provision was put into the treaty of July 23, 1901, between the Netherlands and Germany, in regard to the construction of submarine cables in the Pacific Ocean.

. . . The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna says that the movement against the duel is growing steadily stronger in Austria. An effort is now being made by a strong committee of eminent persons to create an anti-dueling organization which shall embrace the whole of the Empire.

. . . The International Peace Bureau at Berne, the creation of the peace societies and the Peace Congress, now receives annual subventions from the governments of Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

. . . In France the peace societies have united in recommending that their friends throughout the republic ask candidates for the Chamber of Deputies to pledge themselves to support the conclusion of treaties of obligatory arbitration as supplementary to the Hague Convention, to give their adherence to the Interparliamentary Peace Union, and to favor an annual subvention to the Berne Peace Bureau.

. . . The Norwegian Storting, on the 22d of February, adopted a resolution, proposed by the Norwegian members of the Interparliamentary Peace Union, providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the King, asking that a declaration of the permanent neutrality of Norway be issued.

. . . The Lombard Peace Union at Milan, Italy, has elected the Prime Minister, Mr. Zanardelli, an honorary member. The Prime Minister has accepted with thanks the honor.

. . . Our government, which is just about to turn over Cuba to the Cuban people for independent self-government, has purposed to locate naval stations at Guantanamo, Cienfuegos, Havana and Nipe Bay, that is, on the four corners of the island, if one may use the expression. Of course, these stations will be placed at these four corners wholly for Cuba's good! President Palma objects to this proposal and says the Cubans will never consent to a naval station at Havana.

. . . The pending reciprocity treaties with France, the Argentine Republic and the British West Indies stand, it seems, no chance of being ratified and going into effect. Reciprocity is a Republican measure, but the Republican politicians of the line have little sympathy with it.

. . . There has been severe fighting between the insurgents and the government troops in the interior of Colombia and the somewhat uncertain reports indicate that the insurgents have a strong hold on all the interior provinces.

. . . There is a strong anti-war sentiment in Australia. In New South Wales there is an anti-war league, of which Professor Wood of Sydney University is the leader. This league recently made an appeal to the Political Labor League of the colony, which represents 120,000 voters. Professor Wood stated in the appeal that the South African war had already cost the British workingmen \$1,000,000,000, and added that the interests of labor and of militarism necessarily conflict. The president of the Labor League replied: "We, as an industrial body, are prepared, in the event of disputes, to place our case in the hands of an industrial court. We therefore hold that international disputes should be settled by a similar method."

. . . The Single Tax Society of Philadelphia, on March 12, after a prolonged and earnest debate, passed a resolution declaring in substance that the distress existing among workingmen is due to monopolies, syndicates and trusts, and not to the competition of foreign workingmen (immigrants); that the sentiment against the immigration of foreigners, especially against the Chinese, is without just cause; and declaring that the Society "is opposed to restricting the rights of our foreign brothers," and "therefore it is necessarily opposed to the extension of the Geary act as a violation of human rights."

. . . Alfred Stead, son of W. T. Stead, has sent from Hawaii to the *Saturday Review* (London) a communication in which he says that annexation to the United States has produced very bad results. Practically all classes deny that good has come from annexation. Its foremost advocates in 1898 are now the most outspoken in deploring its accomplishment. The application of the United States coastwise navigation laws has cut off 311,863 tons of shipping annually, thus crippling trade and raising freight rates.

. . . Marconi, after examining several points in Cape Breton Island, has selected for the site of his transatlantic wireless telegraphy station Table Head, near the mining centre of the Dominion Coal Company. The site contains ten acres, and was presented to Marconi by the Dominion Coal Company. Work on the station began on March 24.

. . . A revolution has broken out in Southern China and seems to have made considerable headway. There has been sharp fighting, in which for the most part the government troops have been defeated.

. . . The Women's Universal Peace Alliance, with its central office at Paris, has taken up, as the chief feature of its propaganda, the education of children in the ideas and ways of peace. This is also the work to which the Peace Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been devoting itself so earnestly for many years, particularly in this country.

. . . Mr. J. Novicow, the eminent Russian Sociologist and peace worker, in an article in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie*, entitled "Sociologists and Peacemakers," now published in pamphlet by *Girard et Briere*, 16 rue Soufflot, Paris, declares that the sociologists are under "the imperative obligation to explain to the masses of the people that the peace movement is the most important one affecting the interests of humanity."

. . . The judiciary committee of the Massachusetts legislature has reported adversely on the bill introduced early in the session providing for the establishment of an industrial court, resembling that in operation in New Zealand, for the settlement of labor difficulties.

. . . A petition has been presented to President Roosevelt, signed by more than a thousand American women living in all sections of the country, — women who travel abroad, — protesting against the intolerable and humiliating treatment to which returning travelers are subjected in the custom houses. Ample ground has recently been given for such a protest.

. . . Ernest Howard Crosby, with whose fine work our readers are familiar, is getting in some of his best blows at militarism in the *Whim*, an unconventional pocket magazine published at Newark, N. J., with whose editorial staff he has recently become connected.

. . . In an address before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, on February 5, Mr. Edwin D. Mead declared war to be the great anarchist. "It makes virtues of killing, arson and theft. It turns all morality upside down. Every army is a school of cruelty, licentiousness and drunkenness, and pours thousands of demoralized men back among the people. If we can overcome and eradicate this cardinal anarchy of war, the lesser anarchies will one by one surely disappear."

. . . The conflict in South Africa has been a frightful war on horses. Mr. Brodrick stated in the House of Commons on February 7 that the British government had bought during the war 446,038 horses, 77,101 of which came from the United States; and that in addition 89,705 had been captured from the Boers. Think of the awful cruelty and suffering involved in this more than half a million horses used up in the efforts of men to find and kill one another!

## The "Secret History" of the American-Spanish War.

At a meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Association held at 40 Outer Temple, Strand, London, England, February 25, it was resolved to issue the following memorandum on the recent statements concerning the circumstances leading up to the American-Spanish War:

"The further information upon the attitude of the British government on the eve of the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain has since been supplied by Lord Cranbourne's replies to Mr. Henry Norman in the House of Commons and by statements in the official press of Berlin, admitted or uncontradicted by the British government.

"Taken together, these different statements constitute an extraordinary revelation of the secret history of the period in question. It now appears that (1) in the opinion of the British Ambassador at Washington, the *doyen* of the foreign representatives, a tried friend of America and the most experienced diplomatist in the British service, the Spanish note of April 9, 1898, the real character of which only became publicly known

after the outbreak of hostilities, removed the last pretext for armed intervention by the United States government, and that the requisite reforms in the Spanish colonies could be secured by a continuance of pacific negotiations; (2) that Lord Pauncefoot called a meeting of ambassadors at the British Embassy on April 10, 1898, as a result of which an identical note was dispatched to the great powers, expressing this opinion and proposing further friendly representations to the United States government; (3) that the British government, in common with the German government and probably that of Russia also, not only refused to make any such pacific representations, in default of which a bloody and costly conflict that is not yet ended broke out, but has concealed these facts to this day from the public, which was thus left a helpless victim of the 'yellow press' and other groups of interested warmongers.

"We recall that all the governments above-named have signed (at The Hague) a solemn declaration that when a serious dispute occurs between two powers it is not only the right but the duty of the other and neutral powers to offer their good offices with a view to the settlement of the dispute. Believing firmly, as we do, in this right and duty of friendly mediation as an essential principle of international morality, we feel that we are but anticipating the verdict of history when we condemn this gross betrayal of the supreme interest of peace, which is common to all states, when we protest against the suppression of important political information, and when we express that better relations of the two great Anglo-Saxon countries cannot be assisted by any such policy as is indicated in this unhappy episode."

(This resolution indicates that the members of the International Arbitration and Peace Association believe that Lord Pauncefoot was actuated by the best of motives in his efforts to prevent the Spanish-American War, which the concessions of Spain had in his judgment rendered entirely unnecessary. His purpose was to secure a joint representation from the powers, in harmony with the provisions of the Hague Convention. The Association condemns the British government for not having acted in the way suggested by Pauncefoot. From this point of view, which is certainly the correct one, it was the British government, and not Lord Pauncefoot, that was our real enemy. — Ep.)

## The Moral Responsibility of Nations.\*

BY REV. MARTIN D. HARDIN.

I am glad to be of this company, here to remember the birthday of a man "sent from God." Memorial gatherings such as this cannot fail to have an influence for good. Would that only men who really love the name of Lincoln, and believe in the sanctity and permanency of his principles, were gathered to-night to honor his memory. I am almost tempted to hope that his departed spirit does not hear and know all that goes on in the land he served. It seems to me that a man of Lincoln's honesty and hatred of cant would groan, even in Paradise, if he knew of certain of those who will this night mouth his sacred name, for the sole purpose of giving a traditional respectability to selfish ambitions whose consummation will be the undoing of all that Lincoln loved.

\* Address delivered before the Lincoln League of Minneapolis, Minn., February 12, 1902.